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U.S. AGAIN SEEKING TO INDUCE ALLIES TO ACT ON LIBYA

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WASHINGTON, April 6 — In the aftermath of the two terrorist bombings in Europe last week, the United States will press its European allies again to take political and economic actions against Libya, a senior Reagan Administration official said today.

He said the Administration was concerned that Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, not be allowed to portray the current situation as a strictly Libyan-American confrontation.

He said this perception, while held in many countries, only won sympathy for Colonel Qaddafi in many parts of the world and tended to keep the allies on the sidelines.

Expulsions Are Sought

Among the steps to be discussed with the allies will be the expulsion of those Libyan diplomats known to have used their diplomatic immunity to funnel explosives into Europe and to carry out surveillance of American installations as a possible prelude to terrorist attack, the official said.

Meanwhile, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, flying back to Washington from California on Air Force One, noted that on Saturday France expelled two Libyans for anti-American plotting. "Surely it's advantageous to get rid of people who are plotting terrorist activity," he said.

Action by Bonn Is Aim

The senior official said that after the terrorist attacks at airports in Rome and Vienna in December the United States had tried to persuade the allies to expel all Libyan officials from Europe. But he said Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead had failed to get the Europeans to agree either to expel the Libyans or to join the economic boycott begun by Washington. There are no plans for such a request again, he said.

Since the bombing in a West Berlin discotheque on Saturday morning seemed to have Libyan "handwriting" on it, the official said, there was a particular desire to see the West German Government expel many, if not

all, of the Libyans in Bonn.

But he said that the bombing probably originated with the Libyan Mission in East Berlin accredited to East Germany and that conversations were now going on with that Government. A ban on Libyans crossing into West Berlin from East Berlin is being considered, he said. No specific evidence of Libyan involvement has been produced, however.

Mr. Speakes, asked aboard Air Force One what the United States intended to do next, replied, "Just continue to work with allies."

"We continue to keep our antennae up as far as terrorist threats on a worldwide basis, but we continue to seek ways to improve our international cooperation," he said.

William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence, said at a meeting of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee this afternoon that while cooperation had increased among the allies on security and intelligence against terrorism, "what we have done very badly is develop a concerted diplomatic action, economic and political sanctions to evoke a penalty on the states which participate in state-sponsored terrorism."

"Many of our friends and allies are rather slow on that," he said. "We can only hope and believe that the recent outrageous character of terrorist attacks in all countries will stimulate cooperation of that kind."

Robert B. Oakley, the head of the State Department's office of counterterrorism, said American efforts to mobilize international cooperation had failed because others said, "Oh, this is

an American crusade; this is an American obsession."

Noting that of the 928 people killed in terrorist incidents last year, only 23 were Americans, Mr. Oakley said on the CBS News program "Face the Nation" that the problem "is much more out there than it is here, and only with the cooperation of other governments are we going to be able to get it under control."

"It's not something the U.S. can do by itself," he said.

Mr. Oakley also said that Americans should not be discouraged from traveling to Europe and the Middle East because of the latest incidents.

"I think that we cannot allow the terrorists to force us into a fortress America," he said. "We have too many things to do abroad. We have national interests abroad. We also have business abroad. We shouldn't be scared off by the terrorists. We shouldn't lock ourselves in a rose garden and then say we're not going to leave the United States until there is an end to terrorism abroad."

"We should get out there and confront it, working with others. We need to raise the awareness of European governments."

Last Wednesday, a bomb exploded in a Trans World Airlines plane flying from Rome to Athens, killing four Americans. On Saturday morning, a bomb exploded in a West Berlin discotheque, killing an American soldier and a Turkish woman and wounding nearly 200 people.

So far, investigators have been unable to pin the blame definitively on any country, but Mr. Oakley said the United States had "suspicions" linking the Berlin attack to Libya. He said that the bombing "fit the pattern" of Libyan-inspired actions.

He said that there was less than "conclusive evidence that can link it to Libya," but added, "There have been a number of surveillances conducted of American embassies by Libyans, Libyan People's Bureau members in a number of countries around the world, and so the Libyans are beginning to come out in the open."

After noting that Colonel Qaddafi said in January that he was training people to carry out attacks on American targets, Mr. Oakley said, "We take seriously what Qaddafi says, even though he's a madman in some respects."

"Hitler was also a madman in some respects," he said, "and there was a lot of trouble when people didn't take seriously what he was saying."

When asked if the United States felt that it must retaliate against Libya, particularly after last month's military confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra, Mr. Oakley said, "Not necessarily."

"One of the things we have to take into account is our desire to generate as much collective action and pressure as possible," he said.

President Reagan was asked before boarding Air Force One for the return trip to Washington if he would "hit" Libya and responded, "No comment." He also refused to comment on whether he thought Colonel Qaddafi was behind the bombing in West Berlin.